

children for future success and our police officers who help keep our communities safe, should receive the full Social Security benefits they have earned. It is time for us to take action to address the WEP and the GPO. I urge my colleagues to support the Social Security Fairness Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 86—COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE TEXAS RANGER DIVISION OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, THE OLDEST STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN NORTH AMERICA, AND HONORING THE MEN AND WOMEN, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE TEXAS RANGERS

Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 86

Whereas the Texas Ranger Division of the Texas Department of Public Safety was established in 1823 and will commemorate its 200th anniversary in 2023;

Whereas the Texas Rangers are the oldest law enforcement organization on the North American continent with statewide jurisdiction;

Whereas the Texas Rangers have played an influential, valiant, and honorable role from the early years of Texas to the present day;

Whereas, through the centuries, the Texas Rangers have served as—

(1) a citizen militia, protecting ranches, farms, and settlements against hostile raids;

(2) frontier peace officers, protecting against outlaws and banditry;

(3) law enforcement to new towns and settlements on burgeoning railroad routes and cattle trails; and

(4) State police, handling lawlessness in oil boomtowns, violations of Prohibition, and gangsters;

Whereas, in 1935, the Texas Rangers were incorporated into one of the first departments of public safety in the United States;

Whereas the Texas Rangers are internationally respected for—

(1) conducting major criminal investigations;

(2) suppressing organized crime;

(3) performing border reconnaissance;

(4) expertise with respect to special weapons and tactics;

(5) serving as bomb squads;

(6) special rapid response capabilities;

(7) crisis negotiation capabilities;

(8) joint intelligence center management; and

(9) investigating unsolved crimes;

Whereas the pioneering initiatives of the Texas Rangers, such as the Interdiction for the Protection of Children program, have resulted in invitations from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and internationally, from Australia to Great Britain, to help initiate similar law enforcement initiatives;

Whereas the Texas Rangers have partnered with Federal agencies on numerous public safety and relief initiatives, such as in the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey, and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on numerous occasions, including the pursuit of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow in 1934;

Whereas the Texas Rangers have captured the imagination of the public and have become icons of United States popular culture;

Whereas songs, books, and novels have been written about the Texas Rangers since the 1840s;

Whereas the Texas Rangers are the largest and oldest multimedia “franchise” of the United States, dating back to the earliest years of film, radio, and television; and

Whereas the Texas Rangers have been featured in more than 225 movies and 7 television series: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 200th anniversary of the Texas Rangers;

(2) applauds the significant achievements of the Texas Rangers;

(3) commends the thousands of men and women who have served in both field and command ranks of the Texas Rangers, both before and after Texas statehood, including the current 234 full-time employees consisting of 166 commissioned Texas Rangers and 68 support personnel;

(4) remembers the 149 Texas Rangers who valiantly lost their lives in the performance of their duties; and

(5) recognizes the critical role the Texas Rangers have played throughout the history of Texas, beginning with Stephen F. Austin, the “Father of Texas”, who organized the Texas Rangers for the common defense over the range of the Texas Republic.

SENATE RESOLUTION 87—RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL DEBT AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 87

Whereas, in January 2023, the total public debt outstanding was more than \$31,000,000,000,000, resulting in a total interest expense of more than \$717,611,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

Whereas, in January 2023, the total public debt as a percentage of gross domestic product was about 121 percent;

Whereas, in January 2023, the debt owed per citizen was \$94,240 and \$246,864 per taxpayer;

Whereas the last Federal budget surplus occurred in 2001;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, Federal tax receipts totaled \$4,896,000,000,000, but Federal outlays totaled \$6,272,000,000,000, leaving the Federal Government with a 1-year deficit of \$1,376,000,000,000;

Whereas the Senate failed to pass a balanced budget for fiscal year 2022 and failed to restore regular order to the legislative process by not allowing Senators to offer and debate amendments;

Whereas the Social Security and Medicare Boards of Trustees project that the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted in 2028;

Whereas the Social Security and Medicare Boards of Trustees project that the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted in 2034;

Whereas improvements in the business climate in populous countries, and aging populations around the world, will likely contribute to higher global interest rates;

Whereas more than \$7,270,000,000,000 of Federal debt is owned by individuals not located in the United States, including more than

\$870,000,000,000 of which is owned by individuals in China;

Whereas China and the European Union are developing alternative payment systems to weaken the dominant position of the United States dollar as a reserve currency;

Whereas rapidly increasing interest rates would squeeze all policy priorities of the United States, including defense policy and foreign policy priorities;

Whereas, on April 12, 2018, former Secretary of Defense James Mattis warned that “any Nation that can’t keep its fiscal house in order eventually cannot maintain its military power”;

Whereas, on March 6, 2018, Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats warned: “Our continued plunge into debt is unsustainable and represents a dire future threat to our economy and to our national security”;

Whereas, on November 15, 2017, former Secretaries of Defense Leon Panetta, Ash Carter, and Chuck Hagel warned: “Increase in the debt will, in the absence of a comprehensive budget that addresses both entitlements and revenues, force even deeper reductions in our national security capabilities”;

Whereas, on September 22, 2011, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Michael Mullen warned: “I believe the single, biggest threat to our national security is debt”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that the national debt is a threat to the national security of the United States;

(2) realizes that deficits are unsustainable, irresponsible, and dangerous;

(3) commits to restoring regular order in the appropriations process; and

(4) commits to preventing the looming fiscal crisis faced by the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 88—ESTABLISHING APPROPRIATE THRESHOLDS FOR CERTAIN BUDGET POINTS OF ORDER IN THE SENATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BRAUN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

S. RES. 88

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Make Rules Matter Resolution”.

SEC. 2. THRESHOLDS FOR BUDGET POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) THRESHOLD FOR POINT OF ORDER AGAINST EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “emergency designation point of order” means a point of order raised under—

(A) section 314(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 645(e));

(B) section 4(g)(3) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)(3)); or

(C) section 4001(a) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

(2) WAIVER.—In the Senate, an emergency designation point of order may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(3) APPEAL.—In the Senate, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on an emergency designation point of order.

(b) THRESHOLD FOR LARGE BUDGET IMPACT FOR CERTAIN CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974 POINTS OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A point of order described in paragraph (3) may be waived or suspended